

HALE BROS. & CO.

LADIES,

You will find it greatly to your advantage to see the values we shall offer in

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

—ON—

THURSDAY,
FRIDAY and
SATURDAY
OF THIS WEEK!

We have with great care and pains selected a stock of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, which we are fully confident cannot be excelled by any firm on this coast, either in quality or price, while our assortment stands second to none in this city.

We shall place in our show window quite a number of SPECIALTIES, which will be offered on the above-named days, at prices which will readily convince you that we mean just what we say, when we quote the fact that no House on this coast can or does show as good value for the money as we shall offer on

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
OF THIS WEEK!

Keep it well in mind!

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

TO THE LADIES!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF FINE

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE!

IN ALL SHAPES AND COLORS. ALSO, A FINE LINE OF

FAIENCE WARE!

THE LATEST EASTERN CRAZE.

We are requested to call early and examine these FINE GOODS.

We have still left a few of those Fine
Moss Rose Tea Sets (44 pieces), at
\$7.50.

Also, Ironstone China Dinner Sets
(122 pieces), at \$9.

Glass Sets, 4 pieces—consisting of
Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher, Butter
Dish and Spoon Holder, only
35c. per set.

Liberty Lamps (all complete, 14-in.,
Shade, Burner and Chimney), at
\$2.50.

Roger Bros.' 11 Triple-plated Tea-
spoons, at \$2.00 per set.

Roger Bros.' 11 Triple-plated Table-
spoons, at \$2.40 per set.

Roger Bros.' 11 Triple-plated Forks,
at \$2.40 per set.

Roger Bros.' 12 Dessert Knives,
at \$2.50 per set.

Also, a Fine Line of Carving Sets,
from 90 cents to \$25 per set.

CHINA HALL,
No. 629 J street, Sacramento.

PICNIC GOODS:

Potted Ham, Chicken and Turkey.
Lunch Ham and Tongue.

Boned Chicken and Ham.
Jellies and Jams.

Picnic Plates, per dozen, 15 cents.

A BARGAIN!

Matches, at 35 cents per gross.

Lanterns, at 40 and 50 cents each.

KILGORE & TRACY,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and K streets, Sacramento.

FRANK GRISWOLD,
DEALER IN—
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS!

(Formerly with J. LAMBERT & CO.) is now to be found at the
NORTHEAST CORNER Tenth and K STREETS.—SACRAMENTO.
Where he invites his many friends to call and see him.

Munyadi Janos

The Best and Cheapest Laxative.

"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS."

Baron LIEBIG.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Dr. ROBERTS, Univ. Coll. Hosp. London, England.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL.
Remarkable Prize Fight—The Political Field—A Mob Battered by a Jailor—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Political Matters.
NEW YORK, April 25th.—Bennett's evening paper, the *Tribune*, comes out to-day with Arthur and Lincoln at the head of its columns.

THE UTICA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.
NEW YORK, April 25th.—The *Herald* prints three columns of opinions from Albany Assembly members on the Utica Convention. It says there is substantially a unanimous agreement that the Convention has dealt a political blow to Blaine. As to its effect upon Arthur's chances at Chicago there is a difference of opinion.

The *Times* still contends that Blaine's chances are very much the same as they were before the Convention, with this exception—that his supporters are disheartened. As for Arthur's destruction, which has been as yet inferred from the doings of the Convention, it is the fiction of sanguine imagination.

WASHINGTON, April 25th.—The late New York Republican Convention has attracted more notice and elicited more comment among members of Congress than any other Convention. Friends of President Arthur are very much pleased at the way the Blaine men were turned down, and the Blaine men insist that it was no victory for Arthur. A Republican Senator, who is opposed to Arthur, said: "It was a practical defeat for the President. He could only save himself from positive rejection in his own State by making the nomination that put Edmunds in the lead. Blaine had more delegates than Arthur, and he had more votes in the nomination of both Arthur and Edmunds." Another Republican Senator, who is not a supporter of Arthur, although kindly inclined towards him, said: "The result, really, in my opinion, favorable to Arthur. If he stands a chance of being nominated he will have the support of a decided majority of the New York electors. Edmunds, it shall appear that Arthur cannot win, then the delegation will be turned over to Edmunds." The Arthur men in Congress are naturally delighted at the defeat of Senator Warren Miller.

MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS.
LYNN (Mass.), April 25th.—The Greenback State Convention met to-day and elected delegates at large to the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis. The usual resolutions were adopted.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.
WASHINGTON, April 25th.—A call has been issued for a special meeting of the Republican Central Committee of the District of Columbia to-morrow night. The object of the meeting is to consider the charges of bribery which will be made in connection with the recent election of delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

UNITED STATES SENATE.
WASHINGTON, April 25th.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the House non-concurring in the amendments to the naval appropriation bill, with the exception of the amount providing for the armament of steel cruisers already in construction.

Hale moved that the Senate insist on its amendment, and appoint a committee of conference. Agreed to.

Sherman reported favorably from the Committee on Library a resolution providing for the deposit in the Smithsonian Institution of the silk flag presented the Senate by Joseph Nease, of California, containing the first American flag made of American silk. Agreed to.

Blair, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably the bill to establish and maintain a Bureau of Labor and Statistics; also the bill introduced in the Senate providing for the study of physiology and anatomy in the public schools, and the bill providing for the study of the life, health and welfare of the people of the Territories and the District of Columbia. Calendar.

The pleuro-pneumonia bill was then taken up, and Plumb said that on Monday he would ask the Senate to come to a vote on the bill.

Adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.
WASHINGTON, April 25th.—In his prayer this morning the Chaplain of the House invoked Divine aid for the success of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, and Divine aid for its successful termination.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

After an extended discussion, the bill for the relief of Maria Clark Gaines was laid aside with a favorable recommendation. (It gives her a special title to the land she claimed as have not been disposed of, and \$1.25 per acre for the remainder.)

After considering a number of other private bills the House took up the bill for the relief of certain soldiers from the charge of desertion.

Pending a vote on a motion to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs, the House took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of the pension bills.

At the evening session the House passed fifteen pension bills, and adjourned until to-morrow.

Miscellaneous Washington Notes.
WASHINGTON, April 25th.—The House favorably reported the bill loaning \$100,000 by the Government to the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition at New Orleans.

Representative Reagan, of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, is seriously ill from bladder complaint. Approbation of the bill is not recovered are entertained by his friends.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads directed the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. W. J. Taylor, Bingham and Wakefield, to prepare a bill providing for a contract system of postal telegraphy. The sub-committee will report to-morrow.

Representative Stewart, of Texas, was directed to-day by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to prepare a bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners to visit Mexico and Central and South America, to secure information relative to increasing the commerce interests between these countries and the United States. The bill is to contain an appropriation of \$70,000.

The Postmaster-General and wife, accompanied by a party of friends, left the fast-mail train for Jacksonville, Fla., to-day.

The Proposed Successor of Sargent.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25th.—Colonel M. Richard Muckle, of the *Ledger*, who is mentioned as American Minister at Berlin, says that he has been asked to take the matter into consideration, in view of domestic and business matters. Colonel Muckle speaks the German language, and was first brought into correspondence with the Government of Germany through his efforts to relieve the distressed widows and orphans of those slain in the war with France, when nearly \$50,000 was sent to Germany. Colonel Muckle interested himself in behalf of the Strasburg Library, and has succeeded in collecting between 10,000 and 11,000 volumes.

The Hot Springs Tragedy—Close of the First Trial.
HOT SPRINGS (Ark.), April 25th.—The first trial in connection with the bloody street fight February 3rd, between the Doran and Flynn factions, ended to-day. S. A. Doran, D. R. Pruitt, H. S. Lausing, J. Laders, John Allison, Robert Pruitt and O. R. Ellison were tried for murder in the first degree for killing Frank Hall, a hackman,

driving the Flynn party when the encounter occurred. The jury, after being out two hours, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The announcement was received with applause. The same parties are still to be tried on indictments for murder in the first degree for killing John Flynn, and assault with intent to kill Frank and Wm. Flynn, but to-day's verdict will probably be repeated. Frank and Wm. Flynn will then be tried.

Desperate Prize Fight.
PITTSBURGH (Pa.), April 25th.—One of the most remarkable prize fights that ever occurred in this city or vicinity took place last night at Arsenal Park between Bilson Jack and Jack Clifford, for \$100 a side. Previous to the fight a ball had been in progress, in which over thirty young girls and several mothers with infants in arms were participants. When time was called, at 10:30, women as well as men crowded round the ring and during the fight the former were the most enthusiastic shouters for their respective favorites. The fight was with soft gloves, to the finish, London prize rules. From the start Clifford, who displayed the most science, had the best of it, and soon had the battle well in hand. Bilson Jack fought savagely, however, and refused to give up until the one hundred and twenty-first round, when his friends interfered and then he was awarded to Clifford. Both men were terribly punished and Bilson Jack had to be carried from the ring. A number of policemen watched the fight to the close, without interfering. The battle lasted an hour and forty minutes.

An Armed Mob "Stood Off" by a Jailor.
MOUNT STEERING (Ky.), April 25th.—Early this morning between forty and fifty men went to the residence of the jailer and demanded admittance, the leader claiming that he was the Sheriff of Breathitt county with a prisoner. The jailer was on the point of admitting them, when he discovered that the men were armed, and he refused to open the door. The men threatened to batter down the doors. This was done, but the jailer, with his two sons, were in the second story, well armed, and the mob did not ascend. The jailer was searching the lower part of the house for the keys to the jail, the mob left the premises.

The Greely Relief Expedition.
NEW YORK, April 25th.—The United States steamer *Bear*, the first of the three vessels of the Greely relief expedition, started from the navy yard yesterday amid cheers from the four thousand people present. Lieutenant William H. Emory, Jr., Commander; Lieutenants F. H. Crosby, John C. Colwell and N. E. Wheeler; Surgeon L. B. Revett; Assistant Surgeon, Howard E. Ames; Chief Engineer, John Lawe; Ice Pilot, Captain Ashe.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25th.—For years there has stood at the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets an old woman who sold flowers this morning it was discovered that she is one of the heirs of a vast estate left by John Nicholas Emmerick, who died without making a will about one hundred and fifty-five years ago. When he died he left an immense fortune. Now it is worth fully \$200,000,000. Mrs. Emmerick has placed a number of papers in the hands of a lawyer and says that they will fully establish her claim.

The Colorado "El Dorado."
DENVER (Col.), April 25th.—The Mount Pisgah gold mines have turned out to be worthless and the anger of the miners who have been deceived is now being vented in the streets. The excitement was caused by the reports of alleged rich strikes of mineral there. What was supposed to be a rich mine was found to be a Colorado will prove a disaster, and what was two days ago one of the most promising camps ever started in the State is now a complete failure.

The Mitchell's Ranch Indian Trouble.
DENVER (Col.), April 25th.—No news from Mitchell's ranch was received to-day. Ketchum's command left Fort Lewis early this morning, and it is expected that they will be back in a few days. The causes which led to the fight were entirely local difficulties, and no doubt will be amicably settled upon the arrival of the troops. A special to the *Tribune* says that in the fight two Indians were killed and two wounded, instead of one, as reported.

Tragedy in Virginia.
KNOXVILLE (Tenn.), April 25th.—The *Tribune* has information that in Russell county, Va., last Sunday, George Gibson, his cousin Wm. Gibson, John Powers and another man were killed in a quarrel in the mountains, and got into a dispute about who had paid the most for it. Knives and pistols were drawn, and Wm. Gibson was shot in the head, and the other three were killed. The three murderers were jailed, and with great difficulty lynching was prevented. The bodies of the three were buried, and the murderers may yet be taken from jail and hanged.

Ex-Minister Partridge's Will.
BALTIMORE, April 25th.—The will of ex-Minister James Partridge has been filed for probate. He left his entire estate to his two sisters, and after their death and the death of all their survivors, to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity and Emmanuel Church, Baltimore. In memory of his wife, and to be used for the support of the church.

Frank James Acquitted and Re-arrested.
CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), April 25th.—The trial of Frank James, at Huntsville, Ala., for complicity in the Mussel Shoals robbery, ended to-day with a verdict of not guilty. The Court-house was packed, and the verdict was greeted with a round of cheers. James was immediately arrested by the Sheriff of Cooper county, Missouri.

Barnum's Show Called a Public Nuisance.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25th.—The Grand Jury returned true bills against a number of persons occupying benches in the vicinity of Barnum's show, for selling liquor without a license. The foreman asked if the District Attorney could submit an indictment. He replied that he could not, as Barnum was the cause of all the nuisance, and annoyances, and the show was a public nuisance.

No Time in Texas to Shoot into a Rail-Coach.
ORANGE (Tex.), April 25th.—Paul Moran, for shooting into a passenger coach, was tried to-day and acquitted. Some indignation is expressed as to the justice of the verdict. A coach was shot into a railway coach unless it is proven that lives are endangered thereby.

Close of the Italian Opera Season.
NEW YORK, April 25th.—The closing of the Italian opera season at the Academy of Music to-night was the occasion of an ovation to Patti and Scatchi. They sang the principal roles in "Semiramide," and were frequently recalled. At late close Patti sang "Home, Sweet Home," creating a scene of unbounded enthusiasm.

The Long Island Murderer Convicted.
HUNTER'S POINT, April 25th.—Charles V. Bugz, the Long Island assassin, was to-day found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Odell, his wife and daughter at Oyster Bay. A motion for a new trial was denied, and he will be sentenced Monday.

Victory for Morality.
LOUISVILLE (Ky.), April 25th.—The Henry College Lottery, which has been having so much trouble with the postal authorities, has suspended operations. The officers claim that the lottery could not be operated under existing laws. The company is supposed to have lost considerable money.

Strikers Resume Work.
BUFFALO, April 25th.—The strikers of the stove foundry of Sherman S. Jewett have resumed work at fifteen per cent. reduction in their wages. They were satisfied after a conference with the firm, that the reduction was necessary.

Another Contagious Cattle Disease.
PITTSBURGH, April 25th.—A disease resembling pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle in Washington county. Veterinary surgeons pronounce it contagious, and have recommended Governor Pattison to quarantine the district.

Crushed to Death.
DENVER, April 25th.—M. A. McDonald, a prominent lawyer of Denver, was crushed to death between two cars at Coal creek to-day.

A Mystery in Wisconsin.
FOND DU LAC, April 25th.—A large volume of clear, ice-cold water, has come to the surface from a macadamized road-bed in this city.

Mysterious Hog Disease.
ATCHESON (Ks.), April 25th.—J. T. Leslie, a farmer near Atchison, lost seventy hogs on Thursday night, by some mysterious disease.

Business Failures.
NEW YORK, April 25th.—Failures for the past week in the United States, 108.

FOREIGN FACTS.

A HOME RULER JOINS THE LIBERALS.
The Cuban Trouble—Cattle Diseases—Demonstration of Silver.

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Attempt to Destroy the Barracks in Dublin.
DUBLIN, April 25th.—A canister of gunpowder exploded this evening in the rear of the barracks on Ship street in this city. The windows of the barracks were shattered. Officers who were dining in the rear directly above were unharmed, although several pieces of nail rod two inches long were found seated in the ceiling. Arrests have been made. Fragments of clockwork were found near the scene. The report of the explosion was very loud, and caused great alarm.

Rumor that Khartoum Has Fallen.
ALEXANDRIA, April 25th.—A native paper publishes a rumor that Khartoum has fallen; that General Gordon is a prisoner, and that the natives are signing a petition for an English protectorate for five years. The troops for Khartoum have arrived at Korosko. They lost fifty-five men on the journey.

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Treaty of Peace Probable.
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and it was highly imprudent, under all the circumstances, to attempt to land the port of Halifax. It was clearly his duty to haul off shore till able to verify position and obtain a pilot. To these circumstances alone can be attributed the loss of a fine ship and the lives of 124 persons.

PACIFIC COAST TELEGRAMS.
[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.
Republican Convention Conventions.
PLACERVILLE, April 25th.—The Republican Convention met here to-day, and elected the following delegates to the State convention: John Blair, J. B. Sturges, W. H. Brown, Albert Morris, C. N. Fitzgerald, B. F. Shepherd, G. G. Blanchard and H. S. Morey. Resolutions instructing the delegates to labor for the election of Blaine delegates to the National Convention were passed, and also resolutions condemning the action of the Governor in calling the extra session of the Legislature. H. F. Page was named as delegate to the National Convention, and the delegation pledged to support him, provided he was for Blaine.

San Antonio, April 25th.—The Republican Convention elected the following delegates to the State Convention at Oakland: Frank P. Madden, A. W. Simpson, T. K. Hook and J. L. Phelps, from the city, and W. L. Overhiser, H. Boardman, T. Elliott, B. F. Foster, L. B. Holt and P. J. Woodward from the country, and J. K. Deak, Stephen Badger, Hon. R. J. Sargent and C. H. Wakefield from the country at large. The delegates

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

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WILLIAM CAMERON.

Special Advertising and Subscription Agent.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123 1/2 for 4 of 1907, 113 1/2 for 4 1/2, 100 for 38, 100 for 36; silver bars, 113 1/2.

Silver in London, 50 1/2-164; consols, 102 1/2-164; 5 percent United States bonds, extended, 106 1/2, 123 1/2, 113 1/2.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 85 1/2-86 cents.

In the San Francisco mining share market yesterday the Comstock stock still had a drooping tendency. The Bodie stocks were all the securities that had any vim about them.

Congressman Reagan, of Texas, is seriously ill in Washington.

A prize fight of 121 rounds took place at Pittsburgh, Pa., Thursday night.

A jailer and his two sons "stood off" a mob of fifty men at Mount Sterling, Ky., yesterday, who were after a prisoner.

Frank James has been again arrested, this time for participation in the Ottorville (Mo.) train robbery.

The first vessel of the Greenly relief expedition—the steamer Bear—left New York yesterday for the Arctic.

A woman in Philadelphia has been discovered to be an heiress to an estate valued at \$20,000,000.

The new "El Dorado" in Colorado turns out to be a fraud.

The New York Tribune reports the names of Arthur and Lincoln at the head of its columns for President and Vice-President.

John McVey was killed by a train at Caliente, Kern county, yesterday.

The Sunday law has been rejected by the Victoria (B. C.) Council.

During the past week 168 business failures occurred in the United States.

The United States Senate adjourned yesterday night Monday.

The Massachusetts Greenback State Convention met in Lynn yesterday.

Charles W. Rugg was convicted at Hunter's Point, L. I., yesterday, of the murder of Mrs. Mayhew and daughter at Oyster Bay.

The Henry College library, of Louisville, Ky., has suspended operations.

Postmaster-General Gresham has gone to Florida.

Colonel M. Richard Muckle, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is mentioned as the successor of Minister Sargent at Berlin.

A disease resembling pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

The striking stove-makers at Buffalo have resumed work at fifteen per cent. reduction in their wages.

A steamer and schooner collided in the San Joaquin river Thursday night, the latter being sunk and a deckhand drowned.

The trial of seven men for murder, in connection with the street fight at Hot Springs, Ark., last February, ended yesterday in a verdict of not guilty.

A Berlin dispatch announces the illness of General Von Moltke with catarrh of the lungs.

M. A. McDonald, a prominent Denver lawyer, was crushed to death by cars at Coal Creek, Colo., yesterday.

The blame of the loss of the steamer Captain Steinmann, with 124 lives, near Halifax, has been laid at the door of the Captain.

It is rumored in Alexandria that Khartoum has fallen and General Gordon a prisoner.

THE HOLLOWNESS OF THE ANTI-RAILROAD AGITATION.

All over this State it has been industriously preached by word of mouth, and through the agency of a satanic press, that railroad promoters in California operate the railroad system against the interests of persons and communities. The persistence with which this dogma has been adhered to by demagogues and cranks has led some good people to really believe that the citizens of California are really enslaved by the railway corporations, and that their sole aim is to levy extortionate tolls, and to unjustly discriminate, irrespective of the rights, prosperity and friendship of their patrons.

But the thoughtful men of the country, who have seen a useless session of the Legislature held to keep alive this fallacious doctrine, are beginning to see how illogical it is. Either one of two things is true—the railroad managers are consummate and shortsighted asses, or else the whole false theory is false. Who believes that men having the minimum of sense would pursue a policy so suicidal as that charged against the railway operators? Is it not clear to even the narrowest intelligence that the success of every railway enterprise is dependent upon the settlement and development of the country traversed, and the highest degree of prosperity of the people thereof? It certainly is becoming clear to thinking people that the tendency of transportation rates is steadily downward; that low rates increase traffic and augment net gains, as against high rates and limited traffic. It is dawning upon the public comprehension that it has to a great degree been blinded by the demagogues and political hypocrites of the day; that self-interest, the most powerful of motives in business, dictates to railroad companies the pursuit of a policy that will bid for the largest possible volume of traffic, over the whole line and every part of it, at the lowest possible charge for the service, consistent with the capacity of the country to furnish business to be done, and that the supremest effort of railroad managers must be, and is, always made to foster, stimulate, enlarge and bring to its full fruition this capacity.

The decrease of rates with a corresponding increase of traffic, results in a reduction of the ratio of cost to the amount of traffic, and consequent benefit alike to the shipper and carrier. The earning power of a railroad corporation, in short, is to be accurately measured by the development and traffic contributing power of the country traversed. All legislative attempts to fix rates, to bind by cast iron rules, and to arbitrarily adjust commercial relations, have a tendency to retard the downward tendency of the charge for carriage, and consequently to check the development of the country and limit its traffic capacity. For this reason the arbitrary exercise of the

legislative power has always been, and always will be, inharmonious with the processes of commerce, and the laws of trade.

The merchants of San Francisco who sent up their petition recently against one proposed phase of regulation, realized the truth that competitive agencies inseparable from commerce best regulate rates, when they declared: "The contracts referred to were freely entered into, our action being based upon the broad and general business principles which govern trade and commerce. We cannot think the agitation of this question by the few almost wholly disinterested parties should longer continue, but that it should be raised above and kept entirely out of politics. The merchants have the broad and open ocean before them, and can compel the railroad companies to accept fair and just compensation for their services. The benefits which flow from competition between the rail and water routes, in our judgment, belong to and should be enjoyed by the people of this coast, and any legislation which trammels either the operations of the one or the other can only be detrimental to the interests of California."

The anti-railroad agitators have not risen, or refuse to rise to the level of the truth of facts. They refuse to see that despite the antagonistic influences by which railroading has been surrounded in California, rates have declined in obedience to the laws governing commerce, and that this declination would have been greater still, but for the fact that malignant animosity has retarded and impeded natural processes, and by handicapping capital has punished carrier, producer and consumer alike—that is to say, it is demonstrable from the undeniable statistics of railroading in California that rates have declined in exact proportion to the ability of the country to support transportation lines, and under the operation of water competition (and without rail competition), and under the processes of trade that bid for the maximum of traffic at the minimum of charge.

And yet, dating the natural declination of rates from 1872 and to this hour, there has been all the time carried on the most gigantic system of railroad extension. The formative state, in which a trade is not fully developed, in which the cost is out of proportion to the amount of business done and the populosity of the section treated, has all this while been continued. California has not yet advanced into that settled state wherein the factors of volume of traffic, extent of development, production and consumption, the cost of doing business, and the probable return, can be estimated as fixed quantities.

The whole anti-railroad agitation has this, and this only, outside of mercenary and selfish motives, for its basis—that rates upon this coast have been falsely assumed to be unreasonably higher than upon lines at the East. The difference of conditions is lost sight of or coolly ignored, and the injustice of a flat comparison of unequal quantities is stubbornly insisted upon.

The figures upon which we base our allegations have ever and again been published, but are waived aside with a non-chalance the political demagogue alone can assume. It is of no avail in argument with the average anti-railroad maniac of the present hour to point to the fact, for instance, that while the roads of Massachusetts, in a given number of years (wherein a fair comparison of the volume of tonnage can be made), carried, on the average, 695,325,316 tons one mile at an average rate of 2.50 to 7-10, the Central Pacific Railroad carried an average of 535,220,080 tons one mile at 2.37 to 7-10. Thus, the New England roads, with a greater tonnage, maintained a higher average rate than the California road with nearly a million and a half less of average annual earnings, and at vastly greater cost for necessary supplies. It is simply waste of time for Mr. Towne, in his report, to call the attention of the political crusader to the fact that the average passenger rate in California declined from 2.68 in 1881 to 2.56 in 1882, and 2.29 in 1883, and that the freight rate fell from 2.16 in 1881 to 1.81 in 1882. It is useless to recall the axiom, written into political economy for a half century that "the interests of the railroad and the community are identical," for the political spoiler of this day has sworn that they shall be made antagonistic. But in this he will fail. Despite his malignancy, the operation of immutable laws will not be stayed; the prosperity of the one interest is so dependent upon the other, the mutuality is such, that the one cannot suffer without the other taking harm. And so it will come to pass that restrictive legislation seeking to control the operation of natural laws, will bring upon itself the righteous wrath of a deceived people, and in the smoke of their nostrils and the fire of their indignation, the shallow-brained and loud-mouthed agitators of to-day, with the political schemers and ambitious demagogues of the hour, will be utterly consumed.

JUDICIAL DELAYS.

It has remained for one of the most eminent members of the bar to rise in condemnation of judicial delays. David Dudley Field declared in his recent address to the law students of New York City that the delays of litigation are simply inexorable. It takes in New York from five to ten years to bring a case to final judgment in the Court of Appeals respecting a disputed title to stock in a corporation. In one case out of three the Court of Appeals reverses the determination of the lower Court, and the case is begun over again. Says Mr. Field: "There is a judicial administration, discreditable and demoralizing, which you and I, and all who practice, or expect to practice in the Courts, should study to find a remedy for."

It is a very encouraging sign that the bar manifests a disposition to rise to the task of correcting judicial demoralization. It is not only the delay that is reducing the Courts in the estimation of the people to a sentiment that is beginning to find expression in contempt, but the exceeding cost of litigation, also. Even Mr. Field confesses to this. Bad as this is for civil litigation, it is much worse in criminal matters, and it is not surprising that the uncertainty of the Courts in this respect has led to popular outbreaks such as recently disgraced Cincinnati.

Delay is the great cause of the evil, and delay is the result, not so much of the

weakness of Courts as the craze for legislation. Here is the root and genesis of all our trouble. The Courts are constantly involved in the construction of statutes that are evolved from incompetency. Instead of adhering to a few great fundamental principles expository of the underlying substructure of justice, legislators, ignorant of the principles of law, go up to their chambers with special measures for the accomplishment of special ends, or the correction of assumed errors, and the result is that the body of our civil and criminal judicial systems is plastered from head to foot with patent devices and patches, and splintered and bandaged up in every direction, as if all its bones had been twice fractured. Added to this is the vicious extreme to which the appeal to precedents has been carried. In the multiplicity of Courts and the fallibility of human judgment, there is scarcely any monstrous doctrine to which support may not be brought by precedent decisions. Courts appear to have a fear of getting out of grooves. They give warrant for the charge that they lack the independence that would make reason the arbiter. Originality seems to have largely departed from the Bench. And this is due mainly to the rut in which appellate Courts move.

If any reform in this matter is to be accomplished, it must begin first in codification of laws and sweeping into the fires of destruction the mass of rubbish and obscure enactments that clutter the statute books. The next step should be to shut down the "Report" mill. We have nine times too many "reported" cases. "Opinions" are vastly too numerous. If the appellate Courts would content themselves with fewer arguments in support of their judgments the lower Courts would be freed of much embarrassment. If States would refuse to permit the publication, by authority, of seven-tenths of the reports such as are now issued, there would be more certainty and less delay in litigation. The statistics of "Reports" are simply amazing. Even in California, a young State, the Supreme Court Reports aggregate a large library, and one of the results is a confusion as to what our appellate tribunal really holds on most topics, that keeps the lower Courts floundering in the depths of the waters of uncertainty.

WILL BE DAMNED IN EITHER CASE.

It is the favorite method of weak and disappointed minds to assail the motives of those who have independence of character sufficient to do their own thinking. In the last few days the radical and destructive elements in the Legislature have not prospered according to their own estimate. It will not be strange therefore if they shall resort to the old time tactics of charging corruption upon their opponents. Indeed, the air is already pregnant with the rumors they have originated for masking their own discomfiture, that the failure to command their bidding sufficient force to do cruel and unjust things is due to corruption. That, in short, their colleagues who have differed with them have been spoiled by bribery. That has been the favorite resort of the disappointed always, and it should not surprise the public to find it availed of now. There has been no vicious legislation proposed in this State for years that its promoters have not assailed the integrity of their opponents. It would be more than phenomenal if like methods should not be resorted to in this instance. Unfortunately the public are too ready to receive such intimations as verity. There is a selfish among men for the scandals, a readiness to believe the worst of their fellows, and it is not complimentary to the moral tone of our civilization that this is true. The maxim that those things alone are to be taken as true which are proven true, has been practically ignored in these days, and allegation persistently made has come to be accepted as conviction. When the opponents of vicious legislation, believing in eternal justice and its ultimate triumph, saw fit to refrain from wrestling with the anti-railroad phobists, trusting rather to the truth vindicating itself, their silence was construed to be the result of deep-laid and evil plotting. But when, finally, self-respecting journals and men felt that manliness and a regard for the interests of the whole people demanded that they should enter their protests, they have been met with precisely the same charge that was laid to their patient silence. When, for instance, corporate interests, though assailable in their vitals, trusted to the justice of their cause and the righteousness of inductive principles, they were published abroad as plotting some deep-laid, damnable scheme, and no more bitter assaults could have been made upon them had they crowded legislative lobbies with advocates and agents, or openly sought to buy legislators out of hand. The whole truth of it is, in the present craze railroads are to be damned if they do, and damned if they don't.

THE FOLLY OF CURSING BOSSES.

In an article we reproduced from the San Francisco Call on Tuesday, on "political bosses," there is a reading between the lines that amounts to this: "If the people will it, they have it in their power at any moment to put an end to the boss rule." This is true. If needed we could recite instances where this has been done effectually. Not a thousand miles from this city, and not a century ago, the voters of a party in a given district becoming uneasy of old methods by which a few men regularly named the party delegates to conventions, by concerted agreement suddenly appeared at a party caucus, took the management into their own hands, and with perfect ease selected delegates by a free, fair and select ballot. Not all the efforts, the skill and long experience of the professional politicians availed against this will, that there was not left a single inch of ground on which to base a "boss." What was done in that ward can be done in others, and what can be done in all wards can be accomplished in all counties, and so in the State. Some progress in this direction has been made in New York and can be attained in all communities. The "boss" is born of the neglect and apathy of voters. He is a "boss" by consent, not

by virtue of special power or phenomenal skill, or superior organizing powers. We aver that the boss element and following is in the minority in nine communities out of ten. The "boss" operates upon mythical capital; he has power because he has the reputation of having it, and this is based on his bold assumption that he possesses it. The "boss element," the "ward rings," "the boys," are the natural and unavoidable result and outcome of the neglect of the voters to do political duty. The common expressions of these are, "I do not take much interest in politics; I do not attend caucuses; I do not vote at primaries; it is no use for me to take part, for I cannot accomplish anything; 'the boys' run these things and I don't care to be mixed up with them." Precisely, and "the boys" will continue to do so just as long as the apathetic voter boasts it as a virtue that he "takes no interest in politics." Instead of being praiseworthy, his confession is shameful. "The boys" are not to blame. We have no word of censure for them; they would be asses indeed if they did not do as they do. If the "too good" citizen prefers to toast his toes at home, to taking an interest in the politics of his country, he should not complain that those who do interest themselves secure the loaves and fishes. Politics will be vicious just so long as the people who wish it otherwise do nothing but entertain the wish and curse "the bosses."

NO DANGER.

The Los Angeles Express, in advising the merchants of that city to ask for a hearing before the Legislature, says: "Having failed to impress the management of the railroads favorably to themselves, the merchants of San Francisco now propose to see what can be done with the Legislature, and are insisting that it is 'unfair' for the emancipated cities of the State to receive Eastern goods by rail at as cheap a rate as San Francisco does. While this argument is as absurd as it is impudent, it may be of sufficient importance to merit refutation." In that the Express is in error in its judgment. The proposition to legislate against natural laws, and by legislation to confer advantages denied by nature, will not be attempted seriously. Such a proposition, should it be made, would be laughed out of sight. As our contemporary observes, it is "absurd," and therefore harmless. Wherever similar demands have been made, Legislatures have refused to heed them, as they always will, for the reason that the self-interest of the people affected and common sense so dictate.

A NEW TUNE.

The People's Cause says: "We do not believe that the people desired any injury done to the railroad company, but they believed that that corporation should be compelled to submit to the same laws and pay taxes in the same ratio as others, with the same penalties for non-payment that others are subjected to." And who objects to such an adjustment? Certainly not the railroad companies. It cannot be said that they have ever raised the slightest objection to being bound by the same laws as others. On the contrary, it has been their open and persistent complaint that they have not been subjected to the same laws. The very class of people who are now so strong-lunged in demanding that the railroads be assessed and taxed as are others, preach the doctrine with an effrontery that is amazing and ludicrous, seeing that but a short time ago they were singing a totally different tune, and it was the railroad companies that clamored for treatment on a level with other taxpayers. Is not this bare history, and undeniable?

HOPE FOR THE RIVER.

There is some hope for the salvation of the Sacramento river. On Wednesday the Pacific coast delegation appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and presented the case of the Sacramento river very strongly, urging upon the attention of the committee the immediate necessity for the Federal Government taking steps to preserve the navigability of the stream. The outlook is for a liberal appropriation, to be used solely in improving the river and increasing its carrying and scouring capacity, and thus lessening the dangers of overflow and unnatural emission of the waters through the banks.

SAYS THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER: "If the country believes in Democratic principles, it should put the party in power to enforce them, in order to carry out its policies and thoroughly systematize honesty and economy; stop the rapid cancellation of bonds, check centralization, and so reform the revenue system as to prevent the levy and collection of unnecessary taxes."

The Examiner means by "stopping the rapid cancellation of bonds and the collection of unnecessary taxes" will puzzle most students of political economy. Probably our contemporary does not know what it means itself. However, it may be a protest against taxing Democratic enthusiasm—whisky.

THE SAN FRANCISCO REPORT, which has constantly urged an official inquiry into the substructure of the extra session business, says: "The Report is of the opinion that the Governor had no need of consulting the Legislature at all, that he allowed himself to be used by people having private interests to subvert; that he and they knew there was no necessity for the extra session, and that the final results will give to the extra session the appropriate name of Stoeneman's Folly."

THE RED BLUFF SENTINEL puts it in this wise: "The Legislature ought to adjourn, and that speedily, too. Nearly five weeks have been frittered away in making buncombe speeches and passing senseless and meaningless resolutions, all for the one object in view—the vain attempt to bolster up a tottering political dynasty and prevent, if possible, the downfall of the Democratic party on the 7th of November next."

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco Alta interviewed at Los Angeles fifty men as they came, and to their ideas about the extra session. Twenty-nine thought the Governor justified in calling it, and twenty-one were unqualifiedly opposed to it. An examination of the records disclosed the fact that the entire twenty-nine paid \$7.45 in taxes annually, and four of them paid the whole of that.

THE VALLEJO CHRONICLE says: "It was nonsense to expect anything from the Legislature at this time, on the eve of the Presidential election, but political clap-trap and buncombe, and the sooner the curtain is drawn on the farce the better for the people. The horseshoe that is being made of the anti-monopoly question is disgusting thinking and honorable-minded people."

THE MARYSVILLE APPEAL asks: "Is it not true that the railroads are crippled by an unfriendly legislation the less able their managers will be to tend aid to private and public enterprises? The more their managers are 'checked' the greater will be their efforts to gain and hold some advantage they otherwise would not undertake."

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Nothing was done Friday in the Sharon divorce case, an adjournment having been taken until Monday.

The public schools will be closed from Thursday next till the Monday following, for a May-day vacation.

The remains of a still-born infant were found Thursday afternoon wrapped in a newspaper in a vacant lot on Folsom street, near Second.

A Supreme Court remittitur has been sent to Stockton, in the case of Turcott, sentenced to death for murder. Turcott was denied a new trial.

All causes on appeal to the Supreme Court from San Joaquin county will be heard at the next term of the Court, to be held in Sacramento, beginning on the 5th of next month.

The annual sale of "old hoss" accumulated by Wells, Fargo & Co., was held on Monday. A large number of bidders bought the 2,427 sacks of packages, paying for them a trifle over \$2,500.

Charles Esterman, a Swedish seaman, 24 years of age, fell from the mainmast yard of the British ship Gerard C. Tobey, that arrived in this port Wednesday from Liverpool, and was instantly killed.

Queen Pomare, of Tahiti, arrived overland from the East Wednesday, and is stopping at the Occidental Hotel. She will sail for Tahiti on the City of Papeete, which is now at Green-street wharf loading, on Thursday next.

John Wisnizki, who was so severely slashed with a razor in the hands of his uncle Joseph Wisnizki, died at the Receiving Hospital Thursday. Joseph at the time cut his own throat, from the effects of which he died a few days subsequent.

Republican Club District Forty-seven, has instructed its delegates to the State Convention at Oakland to support James G. Blaine for President and Robert T. Lincoln for Vice-President. These nominated delegates pledged themselves to carry out the wishes of the club.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in the case of Mrs. Alice Leahy vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, by which the plaintiff was awarded \$80,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was a brakeman in defendant's employ.

The funeral of the Rev. C. T. Mills was attended Wednesday afternoon by the Presbytery of San Francisco in a body and by a large number of the friends of the deceased. The funeral took place at the Mill Seminary, near Oakland, where appropriate services were held and addresses made.

The suit of A. Onderdonk vs. the City and County of San Francisco, was decided in Judge Maguire's Court Thursday by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$14,619.97. The amount was claimed under certain street work done by J. S. Dyer and J. W. Taylor on the city property at Point San Jose.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met Thursday evening, and had before them complete reports of the enrollment of the Republican clubs for the election of delegates to the State Convention, to occur at Oakland next Wednesday. The total enrollment is reported to have been 1,000.

April has been a good month for the license department. The collections thus far are over \$27,000. The receipts indicate that the spring trade in San Francisco has been healthy, and that the outlook for the year is equally encouraging. Traders generally are paying a heavier proportion for licenses than twelve months ago, and the number issued is also on the increase.

An Eastern Opinion.

The New York Tribune thus expresses its opinion of California politics:

The railroad question is the only living issue in California at present, and it is in a very peculiar condition. The new Constitution provided a special method of taxation for the railroads, the plain intention being to make them pay exceptionally high taxes. They resisted this provision, and the case, pending in the Supreme Court, was beaten, the tax law being declared unconstitutional. Several counties found themselves in financial straits through the non-payment of railroad taxes, and the Central Pacific Company therefore offered to pay so much of the taxes as would constitute fair taxation on the ordinary basis of assessment, and leave the railroads to pay the disputed portion to the United States Supreme Court. The State Attorney-General and the County Boards of Supervisors agreed to the arrangement, and were paid.

At this point the crisis would seem to have been over, but when most people supposed the matter settled Governor Stoeneman assailed the State Board of Supervisors in the Legislature, the pretext being an "extraordinary occasion," though the Governor in his proclamation failed to point out what the occasion was. On their assembling he sent them a message indicating twelve subjects of legislation, nearly every one being in the nature of anti-railroad laws. One of these propositions looked to the refusal to the corporations of relief or postponement of action through injunctions or writs when their property is seized for taxes. Another contemplated an *ex post facto* law, declaring the Attorney-General's action in accepting the tax compromise "not authorized." The purpose of most of them was to alter and amend the Constitution or the laws so as to bring the railroads under the complete control of the Legislature, and so as to fortify the most discriminating and drastic measures that branch of the Government might enact.

In effect the Governor's recommendations appear to aim at the overriding of the judicial power by declaring and enacting principles of government, and especially of taxation, which both the State and the United States Circuit Courts have pronounced unconstitutional, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. To those who are acquainted with the anti-railroad question in California the calling of an extra session for such purposes will possibly seem but a natural sequence, for with the defeat by the Courts of the communistic raids of the Legislature the temper of the anti-railroad party has grown steadily wilder. But the California press gives another explanation of the latest explosion of demagogism, alleging that the extra session was really called through the intrigues and exertions of a lawyer named Delmas, who was disappointed by the compromise of a large fee he had expected for arguing the cases before the Supreme Court at Washington. It is also said that General Stoeneman, who has a dubious record on the railroad question, has permitted himself to be used by the lawyer and by a little clique of Democratic politicians who are endeavoring to put George Hearst, a rich miner and the owner of the San Francisco Examiner, a Democratic paper, into the United States Senate.

One of the objects of the extra session is the removal of the present Board of Railroad Commissioners, who have failed to establish maximum rates of fare and freight, apparently because as soon as they began to study the question carefully they found that the proposed method of regulation was impracticable and unjust both to the corporations and the public. What makes the railroad question dominant in California, however, is not the general sense of exaction or oppression, for there is no evidence that such a feeling exists: the Railroad Commissioners, when solicited by complaints from the public mind, have repeatedly failed to obtain any testimony justifying the denunciations indulged in by politicians. The latter have forced the issue into prominence themselves, and it has for years been utilized by adventurers and mercenary schemers with a monotonous effrontery not a little surprising. It does not as yet appear whether the extra session will answer the expectations of its projectors in any respect, but it seems to have destroyed whatever good opinion of Governor Stoeneman remained in the public mind, and the general suspicion evidently is that even if the so-called "inch bills" are enacted, the Courts will promptly declare them unconstitutional. In this connection the railroads seem to have "gone out of politics" to the dismay of venal politicians, for the total absence of a "railroad lobby" at Sacramento, while it clearly ought to be a subject for congratulation, is regarded with disgust and scarcely concealed indignation. The hearings of the present singular situation upon the Presidential campaign remain to be seen.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK. I can assure the public that BARGAINS will be offered which will astonish all.

409 J STREET, Above Fourth.

J. F. SLATER, Hatter.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES NOW READY.

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

Fairchild's Gold Pens, Carter's Writing Inks, Arabian Mucilage, Mathematical Instruments, Menu Cards, Dance Programmes, Visiting Cards, Fine Papeterie, Crane's T

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BIG BROTHERS' UNION

Sunday Evening.—**Brotherly Love**. The members of the Big Brothers' Union will hold a social gathering at their hall, No. 709 Broadway, New York City, Sunday evening, June 8, from 6 o'clock until midnight. Admission free.

The Spiritualists' Union will hold a Conference. To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Pioneer Hall. A general conference is desired as business of importance will be transacted. Address or apply on premises taken by express. C. W. SIDALL, President. Adm'n., 25 cents. ap3c-1t*

By unanimous request at the lecture of Rev. N. J. Hughes, Monday, May 25, 1884, has arranged for its repetition at Sixth-street M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, April 28th. Subject.—The Lord's Supper of the Modern Question. Admission, free. ap3c-1t*

Postponed.—The Raffle for the Silver Watch, at El Dorado Saloon, corner Sixth and K streets, SATURDAY, April 26th, is POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY, MAY 1st. ap3c-1t

To LET—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, in a desirable locality. Parties with small children need not apply. Address Mrs. H. L. Adams, or apply on premises, 1115 K street, after 1 P. M. [B.C.] ap3c-3t

FOR SALE—a NICE BUSINESS, SUITABLE for one or two ladies, or man and wife. No. 1 location; it will sell with or without stock; a rare chance to make money. Apply at 611 J street. ap3c-3tf

STILL THEY COME!

A NOTHORN SABBATH SCHOOL!—THE UNITED Brethren—who joined in the Union THIS MORNING have schools in all, to be held at COUTHREN'S GROVE.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1884.

A Band of Music to play Concert Alms will accompany Captain Lawrence, the Mayor. ap3c-1t

PHI-ALPHA AND PI-KAPPA Entertainment.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1884.

WILL CONSIST OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, Literary Exercises and Fair. Tickets can be secured at the door, unreserved, embracing novelties never before offered. Admission, 25 cents. ap3c-1tf

A GRAND CONCERT

AT THE NEWLY RE-BUILT
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30th,
—AT THY—
Congregational Church,
—BY THY—
LADIES' CHORAL SOCIETY,
Mrs. Fleisner-Lewis Directress, assisted by Mr. Otto Fleischer, Organist; Mr. O. H. F. Shedd, Tenor. Some of the principal features of this concert will be the rendition of the second part of Gae's renowned Cantata,
"THE EARL KING'S DAUGHTER."

Mrs. Fleisner-Lewis, as Earl King's Daughters.
Mr. O. H. F. Shedd, as Sir Otello, and the following Organ Solos: Overture, Nabuco (Verdi); Communion, In a Battise; Improvisation (Fleischer); Mr. Otto Fleischer.

THE PIPE ORGAN WILL BE USED the entire Evening.

Admission—General admission, .50 cents. Tickets can be procured at the Music Store of L. K. Hammer and R. Taie, and at Houghton's Book Store. ap3c-3Mv

BOSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST APPEARANCE ON THIS COAST.
—OF THI—
ORIGINAL BOSTON DOUBLE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!

METROPOLITAN THEATER!

THREE NIGHTS & SATURDAY MATINEE!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
Commencing May 1st.

**2 TOP PERFORMERS!
2 TOSPIES!
2 MARKS, THE LAWYERS!
2 REAL IRISH IMPORTED TRICK DRUNKYS!
6 MAMMOOTH BLOODHOUSES!
10 COLORED PLANTATION SINGERS!**

**POPULAR PRICES:
75¢ and 50¢ seats!**

(Reserved seats, without extra charge.)

#2 METROCK PRICES: 25¢ and 50¢ seats. ap3c-1f

ACCORDIBLE

Elegant Household Furniture, Brussels Carpets, etc., etc.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Will Sell on Tuesday, April 29th, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 627 N Street, between Washington and Belmont, household furniture, viz.: One Elegant Parlor Set, cost \$350; 2 Elegant Walnut Bedroom Sets, Marble-top Five Bed-room Sets, Lace Curtains, Bedding; Black Walnut Marble-top Sideboard; Engage Room set; Walnut Bar-bottom Table-board; Walnut Chairs, Easy and Reception Chairs; Lounges and Lounge Red; Extension Tables; Fine Italian Mirrors; Assortment of Parlor, Library, Dining-room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

All goods Positive—No Reserves.

D. J. Simmons, Auctioneer. Having got [B.C.] Office, 1065 Fourth street. ap3c-3t

CHRONIC ULCER REMOVED BY

DR. JAMES DOAN'S "KIDNEY PILLS"

Another remarkable cure.—Testimonial of Wm. S. Doan, the Noted Inventor of the Steam Wagon, who had been afflicted with Fever Sores for Thirty-three Years. Permanent Cure Effected in Forty Days.

J. P. SARSEFIELD—DEAR SIR: Having been afflicted thirty-three years with fever sores, and having tried many kinds of remedies and treatment without avail, my attention was called to the many curious cures produced by your Chronic Ulcer Saver and Blood Remedy. The physicians of this city would not undertake my case unless I would submit to a surgical operation on my shin bone, which was considerably diseased. I objected to this kind of treatment, and commenced using your Chronic Ulcer Saver and Blood Remedy, which effected a permanent cure in forty days. At the commencement of treatment with your remedies, I was unable to perform more than two days work in each week, and it was with great difficulty that I could get up and down stairs. After four weeks of treatment, however, I was enabled to do anything I am now entirely cured of my fever sores and regaining my health and strength daily. It was a complete expression of gratitude that herewith bear testimony to the efficiency of your most invaluable Chronic Ulcer Saver and Blood Remedy. Your remedy are an estimable gift to the human race, and stamp you at once as the Good Samaritan of the present age. gratefully yours, WM. S. DOAN.

The following address the above statement:

JOHN D. HALL, Stiller, Boston.
MR. JAS. CHASE, H. F. ROBT. and ALLEX. NEELSON, Proprietors Union Foundry.

G. STENBERGER, Second City Trustee. apl-nodif

G. B. CLOW, M. D., GRADUATE OF RUSS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Office: graduate of College Physicians and Surgeons, i.e., Special Courses of Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, and Diseases of Women &c. Graduated March 1883. Hours—10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 6 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. ap3c-lplm

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL

PICNIC AND EXCURSION

—OR—

SACRAMENTO STAMM,

NO. 124, U. O. R. M.,

TO NATOMA GROVE, NEAR FOLSOM.

—ON—

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1884.

THE GROVE IS NOW IN SPLENDID CONDITION, the grounds covered with verdure and flowers and well shaded. The well-known First Artillery Band has been engaged for this occasion and will furnish excellent music, both concert and dancing. The Dancing Platform is all that can be desired. Various Games, such as Glass-ball Shooting, Prize Waltzing, Races of all kinds, etc., will be arranged and prizes awarded to the successful contestants. There will also be three Ticket or Coupon Prizes. Tickets \$1 each; children under 12 years of age, 50 cents. Cars leave the depot at 9 o'clock A. M. sharp. ap-25-24

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH PICNIC!

PICNIC!—AM GOING TO ST. PAUL'S, AT Natoma Grove, TUESDAY NEXT, April 25th, there everything can enjoy themselves old and young. The Best Music in the city has been engaged. The grounds will be nice and dry. Do not forget the day! NEXT TUESDAY. The Train will leave at 9 o'clock. [B. C.] ap-25-24

ST. ROSE PICNIC

WILL BE HELD AT NATOMA GROVE, near Folsom, on the 28th of May, 1884, on which occasion all arrangements will be perfected for the most enjoyable day during the season. Games, Dancing and general amusements will be the order of the occasion. There will be a number of handsome and useful prizes awarded to those who successfully compete in the games. No one winning a prize will be permitted to compete for another. Raffle prizes will be prohibited on the grounds. Fare, for the day, 50 cents. Children under fifteen years of age, fifty cents. Cars will leave Depot at 9 A. M., returning at 6:30 P. M. By order of the Association. ap-25-24

IMP. O. R. M.

PICNIC, AT COYLE'S GROVE, WOODLAND.

MONDAY, May 12th. Special arrangements have been made that this shall be the PICNIC of the season. Music by First Artillery Field Band. Tickets, \$1; Children between 5 and 10 years, 50 cents. ap-25-24

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

CRENSHAW

FARM

FOR SALE

—BY—

Sweetser & Alsip

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Insurance Agents

No. 1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento.

For \$3,000.—16 Acres, 10 Acres in Fruit and Vineyard (all bearing except 50 Trees) Half Acre in Blackberries, 3 Acres in Strawberries; Windmills for Irrigating; Small Dwelling, Barn, Chicken-house; Horse and Wagon Harness; Tools; Farming Implements, etc. Situated eight miles from Sacramento, Sacramento county. This is a splendid place, offered cheap. Needs to be seen to be appreciated. ap-25-24

—ALSO—

For \$5,000.—20 Acres; 300 Fruit Trees 15 Acres in Grapes; 30 Acres in Strawberries new Dwelling, 5 rooms, cost \$1,200; new Stable; Chicken-house; Blacksmith Shop and Tools; Packing-house; 5 tons of Hay; Farming Implements, etc. Crop included, if sold within 60 days. Situated 8 miles South-east of Sacramento, 2 miles of Florin; a beautiful place, and a handsome sum can be made off it. ap-25-24

For \$5,000.—12½ Acres, 34 Acres of which are in Grapes, one-half acre in Blackberries a few Fruit Trees; good Dwelling and Barn a fine brood Mare and Colt; new Spring Water on and Harness. Situated 1 miles from Sacramento. Crop included, if sold within 30 days. ap-25-24

—ALSO—

For \$1,400.—160 Acres, with Dwelling of 5 rooms; Stable; 40 Acres cleared and in Hay and balance in Timber; a fine stream of living water running through the place; 2½ miles from Shingle Springs.

C. R. PARSONS,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT

Corner Third and J Streets,

AGENT FOR

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO—FIRE AND MARINE

C. R. PARSONS, Notary Public. jyl-24pt

J. H. SULLIVAN,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT

NO. 1007 FOURTH STREET,

RENT AND OTHER COLLECTIONS MADE.

a12-2pt

NOTICE!

Alfalfa Hay, \$8 per ton

Oat Hay, \$10 to \$12 per ton

C. E. ADAMS,

No. 727 J STREET, CORNER EIGHTH.

ap-25-24

MATHUSHEK PIANOS

ARE THE BEST—OVER TWO Hundred and Fifty in use in Sacramento. The Uprights ahead of everything. Keep in mind, one-quarter the expense of any other piano. Beware of imitations and frauds offering them.

JOHN F. COOPER,

General Wholesale Agent for the Pacific Coast, 257 J street. Also, a full and complete line of Pianos from \$225 up. Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new ones. a12-2pt

\$100,000 PAID

IN ENDOWMENTS TO DATE—THE UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION of California, Incorporated August 8, 1881.

Home Office: 1038 Mission street, San Francisco.

Issue of Certificates of Endowment of One to Two Thousand Dollars, payable at Marriage, or at Maturity. Send for Circulars and Papers. Reliable Agents Wanted. jml-26

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,

No. 212 J Street, _____ Sacramento.

OFFICE HOURS: (9 to 10, morning; 7 to 8, afternoon; 7 to 9, evening.) jyl-29-3pm

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A HEYMAN SOLE AGENT, I. A. street, bet. Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite Court-house. FAVORITE TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. jcl-29-3pm

TO PICNIC PARTIES.

ALL PARTIES WHO HAVE REVEREND TO THEIR INTEREST and satisfaction to try the new process of GENUINE LAGER BEER, made at the City Brewery. For Picnics and Parties, it cannot be excelled.

RE HENRY J. POSTEL, No. 310 J street, is the sole bottler of this justly renowned BEER. Trade and Families supplied at short notice. ap-15-25p

F. RUHSTALLER, Proprietor,